## The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1884.

THREE CENTS.

## LIGHT TURNED ON.

Extravagance and Dishonesty Charged Against the Government of this District.

Eight Counts in the Indictment Drawn by 100 Representative Citizens.

Millions Spent and Unaccounted For Which the Citizens Are Now Called Upon to Pay.

A Demand by the People for the Privilege of Self Government,

The following "memorial of citizens of the United States, residing in the District of Columbia, concerning the abolition of suffrage, and praying its restoration," was prepared soveral weeks ago and accepted by the citizens' suffrage committee of 100. It was designed to accompany a bill providing for a charter and municipal form of government for the district. Upon consideration the committee decided that the memorial was not complete in that it did not set forth the and constitutional objections to the autocratic form of government now existing in the district, and did not sufficiently point out the fact that the laws governing the district were deficient in many respects, and the reasons therefor. A committee of lawyers was appointed to add these points, and that committee has not yet reported. As soon as the memorial is completed it will be presented to congress. The document was prepared with great care and labor. It relates in the clearest manner the grievances of the citizens and has been approved by a committee of 100 of the most public-spirited and most prominent residents of the district.

prominent residents of the district.

Among the executive committee of 100 are such citizens as Dr. D. W. Bliss, Prof. J. M. Gregory, J. P. Klingle, Col. B. T. Swart, George Hill, jr., Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Christopher Heurich, Lewis Clephane, J. S. Worthington, M. M. Holland, C. S. Moore, George Holmes, Mr. Alonzo Bell, Thomas H. Cross, William H. Clagett, Surgeon General Hamilton, E. D. Wright, George Incompany Andrew William H. Clagett, Surgeon General Hamilton, E. D. Wright, George Juenemann, Audrew Glesson, Perry Carson, James H. Coleman, Frank Hume, E. D. Wright, Thomas F. Miller, and Dr. E. A. Adams, not to mention many others who have means and influence in the community.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America.

sentatives of the United States of Americ

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America:
Your memoralists, citizens of the United States residing in the District of Columbia, who appeal to congress for the restoration of the right of local self-government, have suffered and are now enduring the injuries which come upon any people who may be deprived of this right under a form of administration in which they have no voice and can exercise no control. To be deprived of this right is in itself a substantial grievance at once radical and essential.

From the time when congress acquired jurisdiction in this district until the year 1871 the right of self-government had for seventy years been enjoyed freely, without complaint and without injury to any person or to any interest whatever. In the year 1871, no warning having been given and the people of this district not having been allowed to express any choice, the time-honored charters were swept away. For these were substituted a hoterogeneous body, comprising a governor, council, and board of administration, all of whom were appointed and paid by the federal authority and absolutely beyond any responsibility to, or control from, the people. For three years, from 1871 to 1874, these federal efficers wielded their unfettered sway until congress, recognizing their official existence as a national scandal, legislated them out of office and invented a close corporation, called a commissioner's government, which has continued in existence until this time. Meanwhile, though deprived of all rights of citizenship and the right of local Meanwhile, though deprived of rights of citizenship and the right of local self-government, the inherent right of all people in a free country, while all of the privileges of freedom are denied, none of the axes-burdens of citizenship, of which no freedom will make complaint-are in any

three wars the citizens of the District of Columbia have contributed more than their quota of men beyond that furnished by any of the states, whose representatives have denied to us the rights we assisted in maintainng for them. They have also paid the form of llotment of these demands in the form of fract taxes which have been made upon They have also paid their full direct taxes which have been made upon them to sustain the existence of these sover-eign states. They are called upon to serve as eign states. They are called upon to serve as iurors in the federal courts, and many citi-ens who have cheerfully borne their bur-lens of direct and special taxes have been reviled by federal officers, one of whom now

penly recommends taking from the people he last vestige of popular rights, the right of trial by jury, (a right fortunately guaran-teed to us by the sixth amendment of the constitution of the United States), because in an open and impartial trial he failed as a lawyor to convict his alloged criminal. Had we been disfranchised during the heat of a civil war, had it been thought necessary for the public weal to impose such a deprivation upon public weal to impose such a deprivation upon loyal and faithful citizens of the republic, your memorialists would have been, as always, ready to do their duty, trusting to the time, when the emergency having passed away, the sacrificing no longer needed, the interrupted privileges would be reatored. But it is now thirteen years since our charters were wrested from us. Taken without cause and withhald from no just methys. This day, in rithheld from no just motives. This day, in he city founded by Washington, under the shadow of the column erected to the memory of him whose name is the watchword of liberty, your memorialists stand disfran-chised and dishonored. Suffering as we do under this primal wrong, proclaiming this basic grievance, we might disdain to formulate an arraignment of the administration whose form and being is unworthy of existence at the capital of a nation whose cornerstone of government is a government of the people.

inquiry into the causes which bolition of popular rights in trict show that the legislature was abolished by the act of June 20, 1874, on account of alleged maladministration of the rights of suffrage, fastening on the people an immense

The facts in relation to the legislature are the faces in relation to the eighistatic are that only one branch was elective, the lowesy branch. The other branch of the legislature was a council, who were federal officers appointed and paid by the United States. The council was the more influential body. It was in direct relations with the governor and the board of public works, who were also and the board of public works, who were also appointed and paid by the United States. But the elective branch of the legislature was a minority of the administration. The acts of the board of public works were the real acts of the administration during the period from 1571 to 1574, when the board of public works was abolished. All the questions of administration and of labt, and everything else about which legal controversies have arisen, have originated from the acts of the board of public works. actions requiring the action of ongress to validate them were those of the pourd of public works. Congress has never listurbed the acts of the legislative assembly, he only representatives of the people. But, n order to get rid of the board of public works and the governor, they abolished the whole in bulk by the act of June 2, 1874. Thus it appears that the acts of mai-adminis-

The municipal government of this district is an excressence upon the body politic. It is the nucleus of an element foreign to our law, foreign to anything contemplated by our forefathers, and foreign to the American system of government. Becoming fastened here, it is one which may extend its poison by degrees and infect the whole current of our national life. Intrenched at the political capital of our country as a central and pivotal position, it will unless checked invade the states, and governments by commission will assail, first the territories, then the weaker states, until even the form of free institutions will cease to exist.

Your memorialists respectfully ask the

Your memorialists respectfully ask the attention of congress to the words of Madison, one of the greatest of American statesmen, when, as an argument for the adoption of that section of the constitution giving congress the right of exclusive legislation over this dis-trict, he wrote: "The extent of this federal district is sufficiently circumscribed to satisfy district is sufficiently circumscribed to satisfy every jealousy of an opposite nature, and, as it is to be appropriated to this use with the consent of the state ceding it, as the state will no doubt provide in the compact for the rights and the consent of the citizens inhabiting it; as the inhabitants will find sufficient inducements of interest to become willing parties to the cession, as they will have had their voice in the election of the government which is to exercise anthority over them; as a municipal legislature for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages, will of course be allowed them, and as the authority of the legislature them, and as the authority of the legislature of the state and of the inhabitants of the ceded part of it to concur in the cession will be derived from the whole people of the state, in their adoption of the constitution

every imaginable objection seems to be ob-viated."

Now, the state of Maryland, when it coded

Now, the state of Maryland, when it ceded the district to the United States did provide that no right of the people should be infringed. But that proviso has been lost sight of and disregarded. Notwithstanding the plea of your memorialists that the deprivation of the right of suffrage is of itself a substantial grievance that ought to be redressed without putting upon them the onus of making detailed charges against a government that ought not in justice to exist a single day, yet, as a minor grievance, they charge that the administration in the District of Columbia is neither economical nor honest. Under form of law it is a municipal corporation. (Act of neither economical nor honest. Under form of law it is a municipal corporation. (Act of June 11, 1878, sec. 1.) In point of fact, it is a "star chamber." It sits with closed doors. No records of its proceedings are published. In no other city in this country are the transactions of a city government conducted with closed doors and in secret. To the general public there is no clew to these transactions other than by many of uncircumstantial other than by means of uncircumstantial reports which do not appear until the lapse of months after the meeting.

of months after the meeting.

From these "reports," meager as they are, enough can be gathered for our purposes at this time. We propose to offer nothing more than patent facts, and do not seek to draw upon any means of information other than such as are already accessible to the public. We deem that no inquiry is necessary beyond such information as is now at hand in order to show how dereliet is this administration; how unsafe it is to allow the control of their affairs to remain in any hands other than those of the people of the district of Columbia to whom it rightfully belongs, and how necessary it has become that the people of the district shall have restored to them the right to choose their own rulers. to choose their own rulers.

We have charged among our minor griev ances that the present administration of the ocal government is neither economical nor 1. The appropriation acts of congress are violated.

2. The money of the United States, as well as the money collected from the people of the District of Columbia, is wastefully expended. 3. Large sums of money are not accounted

for.

4. Large amounts of money are due to the creditors of the district, the funds for the payment of said claimants having disapparents.

peared.
5. Large amounts of money are exacted from citizens of the district, payment for which demands have long ago been fully made.
6. The system of administration is directed

to the promotion of schemes which are un necessary, imprudent, and not commensurate with the means and resources of the district. 7. By a recommendation of the commis-sioners the inherent right to the quiet and undisturbed enjoyment of property in this district is no longer certain. Private property is threatened with seizure "for public use without due compensation."

8. The vested right to the quiet and undis-

turbed enjoyment of property owned by citizens of the District of Columbia in the neighboring states of Maryland and Virginia is no longer certain. Private property in those states is threatened with seizure "for public use without due compensation." In support of these specific charges of de-reliction your memorialists offer the follow-ing exhibits:

## EXHIBIT No. 1.

In the estimates of the commissioners of the District of Columbia for the year 1882-1883 (estimates of appropriations 1882-1883, page 265), they estimated the sum of \$355,825 for "improvements and repairs." In the appropriation set for the District of Columbia approved July 1, 1882 (statutes vol. 22, page 135), congress made the actual appropriation of \$300,000 according to schedule F and f in estimates of appropriations, as above. This appropriation reduced the esti-mate 15-688 per cent. All the prices estimated are correspondingly reduced. The comparison is as follows:

Asphalt pavement, estimated per square

Stone block pavement, estimated per square

Asphalt, appropriated, \$2.25, less 15-688 per cent., \$1.89.07. Stone, appropriated, \$2.50, less 15-688 per cent., \$2.10.08.
In the annual report of the operations of

the engineer department of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1883, there are detailed the operations of that portion of the engineering department of the district which is in charge of F. V. Greene, assistant to the engineer commissioner of the

district.
In this report (page 20, report of F. V. Greene) it is stated that the prices paid per square yard for pavement during the year 1882-1883 were as follows: Asphalt pavement, per square yard, \$2.26; stone block, per square While the estimate in the yard, \$2.55. White the estimate in the one case was \$2.25 per square yard, the price paid was \$2.26. In the other case the estimate was for \$2.50, the price paid was \$2.58. In both cases more was paid than the estimate.

The appropriation was exceeded in the following ratios: Asphalt as \$2.26 to \$1.89.07, equals \$119.19.04 to \$100; stone as \$2.58 to \$2.10.08, equals \$122.39.09 to \$100. For the fiscal year 1883-1884 (report of f. V. Greene for 1883, supra) the expenditure has been:

Instal year 1883-1884 (report of F. V. Greene for 1883, supra) the expenditure has been; Asphalt, per square vard, \$2.28; stone block, per square yard, \$2.63.

The estimate for the fiscal year 1883-1884 was \$374.823.25 (estimates of appropriations, page 266), but the amount appropriated (statutes, volume 22, page 404) was \$350,000, a reduction of 6.59 per cent.

In this year 1883-1884 the expenditure for apphalt is in the ratio of \$108.7207 to every

asphalt is in the ratio of \$108,72.07 to every \$100 appropriated. In 1832-18-3 the excess of expenditure over the amount appropriated for each square yard of asphalt pavement was

\$0.19 for each dollar appropriated, and for stone block payement it was \$0.12.09.

In the estimates for 1884-1885 (estimates of appropriations 1884-1885, page 287) the esti-mate of \$2.25 for asphalt payement is reiterated, but the estimate for stone block pave-ment is increased to \$2.75 per square yard. According to the report of F. V. Greene for Interest appears that the acts of mar-naminis-tration, which were charged against the popu-lar government by persons, as we believe, through interested motives—contractors, pools, and other agencies—were in fact the acts of appointed officers, and not of any

person or combination of persons elected by desired to hand over to the beneficiaries of the popular vote.

The municipal government of this district

According to the same report of F. V.

desired to hand over to the beneficiaries of the system \$2.75 per square yard.

According to the same report of F. V. Greene for 1883 (supra), the price paid for asphalt pavement has been advanced from \$1.47 in 1879-1880 to \$2.29, the price paid per square yard for asphalt pavement during the present year 1883-1881.

The prices paid for this kind of work are larger prices than are allowed by the act of congress making the appropriation for the work.

In the estimates of the commissioners for the fiscal year, 1882-1833 (estimates of appropriations, 1882-1833, agac 173), is the following item: "Widening and improving Fourteenth street extended, provided owners of property benefited will donate the land necessary to widen the street, \$6,000." Congress made the appropriation for this item (Statutes, vol. 22, page 137). In the report of F. V. Greene for 1883, page 19, there is the item "improving Fourteenth street road, \$5,704." The provise of the act of congress making the appropriation has not been complied with, namely, that the owners of In the estimates of the commissioners for plied with, namely, that the owners of property benefited shall donate the land essary to widen the street.

EXHIBIT No. 2. That the money expended by the district That the money expended by the district commissioners is wrongfully expended is apparent from the following exhibit, which shows the sums expended to be in excess of appropriations; that the expenditures are wasteful is to be seen in the fact of the increase in the prices paid from year to year, until from \$1.47 per square yard for asphalt pavement in the fiscal year 1879-1880 the price in the year 1883-1884 has been advanced to \$2.98 ber square yard, and advance in four to \$2.28 per square yard, an advance in four years of 55 per cent., during which time there has been no corresponding advance in the price of labor.

For stone block pavement \$1.87 per square

For stone block pavement \$1.87 per square yard was paid in 1880-1881. For the year 1884-1885 they offer to pay for the same pavement \$2.75, an advance of 47 per cent, and an advance of 4.9 per cent, over the price (\$2.63) paid in 1883-1884, and which price was paid in violation of law.

The violation of law which has been per-

petuated in the payment of larger prices than were appropriated for the same will be seen to have resulted in another violation of law, namely, that large amounts of work ordered

by congress have not been performed.

The work ordered by congress appears at page 265, estimates 1882-1883; Replacing wood pavement, square yards. . 108,500 Replacing stone pavement, square yards. . . 8,400 Replacing macadam pavement, square Laying new pavement, square yards......

The work performed in 1882-1883 is stated at page 95, report of F. V. Greene, 1883: 

Work ordered and not performed, square Excess expenditure over appropria-

The details for the operations during the year 1883-1881 are not yet reported. EXHIBIT No. 3.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

Under the terms of the act of congress, approved Feb. 21, 1871 (Statutes, vol. 16, page 419), the presecution of the work for "improvements and repairs" in the District of Columbia was intrusted to a board appointed by the president of the United States, called the "board of public works." Under the act, approved June 20, 1874 (Statutes, vol. 18, part 3, page 118), the board of public works was succeeded by the commissioners of the District of Columbia, who are now the successors to the board of public works.

No account of the receipts and expenditures of the board of public works and of the commissioners during the period from July

commissioners during the period from July 1, 1871, to March, 14, 1876, has ever been ren-dered by the commissioners of the District of Columbia. By joint resolution of congress, March 14, 1576 (Statutes, vol. 19, page 211), all work was stopped, and, under penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary, all officers peressa of the dobt of the district. The expenditures have been stated (report 1877, page 117), but the receipts during the period from July 1, 1871, to March 14, 1876, have not been accounted for. The expenditures as stated in report for 1877, page 117, is given, with 5 per cent. added, at \$19,991,917.98. For the 5 per cent, arbitrarily added to actual cost of the work no items are offered.

ducting this 5 per cent, the actual cost of the work will appear \$19,039,921.89. Of the receipts on account of the improvement fund no statement has been made. From a multitude of reports these receipts can be tabulated as per the summarized items herewith:

260,000.00

550,000,00

3,522,936.18

3,612,999.96

1,430,923.74

74,941.98

can be tabulated as per the summar herewith:

Improvement bonds, report of 1874, page 150.

Improvement bonds, report of 1874, page 180.

Improvement bonds, report of 1874, page 180.

Appropriated by the United States, report of 1875, page 8.

Improvement bonds, report of 1875, page 43.

Improvement bonds, report of 1875, page 470.

Improvement bonds, report of 1875, page 477.

Improvement bonds, report of 1875, page 478.

Value of old material taken, report of 1877, page 117

Special assessments, report of 1881, page 208.

Assessed on street railways, report of 1881, page 288.

To total for improvements.

4,692,823.10 408,903,05 3,635,021.31 To total for improvements..... 22,428,502.17 By improvements made, as above. 19,039,921.88

To amount not accounted for .... 3,388,580.28 EXHIBIT No. 4.

As appears in Exhibit No. 3 there is a large surplus belonging to the "improvement fund" which is not accounted for: 

Not accounted for ...... 3,338,580 28 At page 72 (report of W. O. Roome) annual report engineer department, D. C., 1883, it appears there are outstanding claims of creditors, as follows (June 30, 1883):

0 per cent, certificates \$133.895 77 per cent, certificates \$81.295 92 fotal claims outstanding 717,194 68 The account with the improvement fund, as above, shows a surplus of \$3,388,580,98, after payment of the claims of all creditors

upon the fund. EXHIBIT No. 5.

In Exhibit No. 3 it has been shown that a In Exhibit No. 3 it has seen shown that a large sum of money (\$3,388,580.28) belonging to the improvement fund, expended during the period beginning July 1, 1877, and ending March 14, 1880, has not been accounted for. One item (\$3,522,936.16) of said improvement fond was money directly appropriated by concress from time to time during the by congress from time to time ogress of the work, as the ascertained are payable by the United States for imshare payable by the United States for im-provements benefiting the property of the government. The various items of bonds issued aggregate \$14,601,688.79. Another item of the improvement fund is the allow-ance, \$408,903.05, for material belonging to private citizens, which was taken from in front of their premises and used in the con-

atruction of the public improvements. These items foot as follows: 
 Bonds.
 \$14,607,641 78

 Appropriated
 3,532,936 18

 Materials
 400,004 05
 Actual cost of improvements, as per exhibit.

Balance payable in special assess.

The superior of the cost of the

WRYS,.... 259,952 85

Special assessments as enforced..... \$3,894,974 16 Excess of special assessments. In the above statement it has been shown that congress appropriated Under the act of June 11, 1578, stat-2,388,580 28

ittes, voi... page...), congress as-umad one half \$14,001.688.79, im-provement bonds, the other half of said improvement bonds being payable out of the general taxes laid on private property in the dis-trict. trict. Fifty per cent, of \$14,601,688.78 is..... \$7,300,844 39

Total for improvement paid by Uni-ted States.

Bonds payable by general taxes Dis-trict of Columbia.

Old material used (Exhibit No. 3)...

Special assessments as above...

Improvement funds not accounted \$3,358,589 29 demands are not complied with at as speedy a rate as they think desirable, in their re-report for 1883, page 8, after speaking of the efforts which citizens of the district, through their duly appointed attorneys, are making before congress to be relieved of these taxes, which they do not owe, the commissioners

"To (sic) the contrary, the commissioners would earnestly recommend legislation which will tend to enforce a prompt settlement of these outstanding special taxes, with interest

This language is a mere repetition of the howl which, year after year, is set up on this subject. Existing law is not sufficient for these tax consumers. Existing law requires the sale of the property on which this tax is imposed. But the property cannot be sold for the reason that the sales can be set aside in every case in which such attempt to sell may be made. The sales are set aside for the reason that the tax is illegal. Existing law is not sufficient as the means to make this raid upon vested rights a complete success. Retroactive legislation is "carnestly recommended." This language is a mere repetition of the mended."

As above, a statement of the account with

As above, a statement of the account with the improvement fund shows that the whole of the special tax assessable for improvements actually amounts to \$506,393.88

On account of this tax the overpayment of \$2.177,779.47 has been wrung from the people of this district, and the collection of the further sum of \$717,194.69 is threatened to be enforced by this irresponsible administration. The people who utter such threats against the private property of private divigens in

The people who utter such threats against the private property of private citizens in this district, and appeal to congress to give additional power to enforce these demands, should come with clean hands.

Three million three hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-eight cents of the money belonging to the people of this district, less the amount of special taxes these commissioners have yet falled to exact are not accounted for, and have totally disappeared

In the report of the engineer commissioner for 1883 is the report of R. L. Hoxie (another "assistant" to the engineer commissioner) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883. Speaking of these special assessments (page 4), this

ing of these special assessments (page 4), this person thus expresses himself: "Payments are very slow, but interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum runs until the tax is paid, and the unpaid tax, like the arrears of general tax, is a good investment for the District of Columbia if secured."

of Columbia if secured."

If payment can be "secured" with interest (so-called) at 10 per cent, per annum of monsy not due it will prove "a good investment." This star-spangled understrapper would "secure" this special tax. The millions belonging to the people of the District of Columbia fall short of appearing in any statement of the amount received by the District of Columbia on account of the improvement fund.

EXHIBIT No. 6.

The approprie estimates for the year 1884-1885 (estimates 1884-1885, page 187) amounts to \$3,625,273.47. At page 288, estimates for 1884-1885, the

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, is esti-mated at \$91,750,000.

The rate of annual expenditure in the Dis-

trict of Columbia is therefore 39.5 mills on each \$100 of taxable real estate. The amounts available for improvements in the year 1884-1885 appear as follows, page

Improvements, estimated, 1884-1885... \$345.417.50 The amount for the improvement of streets is \$245,417.50, less than 7 per cent. of (\$3,625, 373.47) the estimated expenditure for the

Referring to report of F. V. Greene for the year 1883, page 20, will be seen a table which purports to give the condition of the streets purports to g July 1, 1883:

Streets paved, square yards...... 1,778,179

Streets not paved, square yards..... 3,356,871 It will be seen that not two-fifths of the streets have yet been substantially improved with "standard pavement." Of streets abso-lutely "unimproved," there are 1,708,856 square yards, showing that more than oneourth of the streets are not even in the con

dition of common country roads, being with-out any improvements whatever. While there is no immediate prospect of any great increase in the revenues of the district, the ordinary expenditures must from various causes tend to a considerable increase, with a corresponding diminution of the surplus over ordinary and unavoidable expenditures available for the improvement of the avenues and streets.

of the avenues and streets.

Under these circumstances the resources of
the district should be husbanded carefully.
No schemes for the expenditure of money
either upon ambitious projects or in advance of the immediate needs of the public should

for a moment be entertained.

At the urgent instance of the commissioners of the district congress was induced to pass the act "to increase the water supply," approved July 15, 1862, (Statutes, vol. 22 page 188.) The appropriation (preliminary under this act, one-half of of which is to be paid by the private taxable property in the district, is \$1,485,279.30. That the work cannot be performed within the estimated cost is evident from the fact that the right of way cannot be obtained for the amount estimated

for that item. The estimated cost of the tun-nel is about \$28.75 per running foot. The estimated cost of the proposed tunnel (New York World, August 9, 1881) to increase the supply of the city of New York is \$100 per varening foot. The New York tunnel is to running foot. The New York tunnel is to be the equivelent of twelve foot interior diameter. The district tunnel is to be about nine feet interior diameter. The relative size is 56.25 to 100. If constructed with equal solidity and care, the work will cost \$56.25 per running foot, or about double the

But even if the estimate be correct a pay-ment of three quarters of a million of dollars is beyond the means of the people of this district for the construction of a work of no immediate necessity, and not commensurate with their resources at this time or at any time within the present generation.

One of the permanent charges upon the revanue of the district is the sum of \$1,213,-947.97, which is annually absorbed for sinking fund and interest upon the debt. This charge will continue for 40.5 years, until July 1, 1924, and will require for its complete liquidation the sum of \$49,104.892.79. One third of the entire revenue of the district is already anticipated. It is too much for the resources of the district to have nearly \$1.-000,000 added to the overwhelming obligations already existing, and to fasten upon were dispaticled and redeemed at once. already anticipated. It is too much for the resources of the district to have nearly \$1,-000,000 added to the everwhelming obliga-

them this additional burden of debt, which is so far beyond the ability of the district to pay. Not satisfied with this measure of extravagance, in their report for 1883, page 23, the commissioners "urge the inauguration of methods necessary to the establishment of a second means of supply." This scheme is premised by the statement, in the same page, to the effect that there is a "decrease of nearly 5,500,000 of gallons in the daily supply." The fact being that there is a decrease to that amount in the "daily wasto" of the water.

of the water,
During a long series of years there has been a consistent and persistent misstatement of facts in regard to the supply of water. At page 264, report of 1875, the daily supply is given as follows:

 Twelve-inch main
 1,150,56

 Thirty-inch main
 11,388,80

 Thirty-six-inch main
 17,935,20

Total gallons per diem .......... 30,454,560 

The city of London (report 1875, page 265) has a supply of 103,000,000. The supply of Washington is 24,000,000 to a population which is one-twentieth of the population of

London.

At page 91, report 1877, the principal waste of water is again charged on the United States. In the report for 1878, page 273, it is charged that one-half of the whole amount consumed is consumed in the departments. Finally, at page 372, report for 1879, it appears that an actual measurement of the water used by the United States shows the amount to be 2.028, 100 miles the states. to be 2,628,120 gallons per diem. This shows the actual supply of 28,000,000 gallons per diem to about 21,600 (engineer commissioner report, 1883, page 7) water takers, an average of 1,300

1883, page 7) water takers, an average of 1,300 gallons to each house, the daily supply is equal to 130 gallons per diem to each person supplied.

At page 265, report of 1875, the supply of London is given at 29 gallons per capita. The supply in Washington is more than five times as great as in Paris, where there is no waste allowed, and the supply for actual needs exists in lavish abundance for a repulsion ten inserts. dance for a population ten times as numerous as that of this district. The magnitude of this scheme, supplemen-

The magnitude of this scheme, supplementary to one already undertaken, which is beyond the needs or the resources of the district, is to be derived from a single citation. In the report of the engineer commissioner for 1883, page 8, it is proposed "to store the rain fall of about forty-five square miles." This area amounts to 28,800 acres of land, the greater part of which lies in the state of Maryland, beyond the "arclusive jurisdiction" enloyed.

beyond the "exclusive jurisdiction" enjoyed by the United States in the District of Columbia. This "pool" in real estate is too large, and is not commensurate with the means and resources of the people of the District of Columbia.

EXHIBIT No. 7.

After the persistent solicitation of the com-After the persistent solicitation of the com-missioners of the District of Columbia, in accordance with their purpose outlined at page 379 of their report for the year 1879, congress passed an "Act to increase the water supply," approved July 15, 1882 (Statutes, vol. 22, p. 163). In pursuance of authority alleged to be given under the terms of this act of congress, the officials of the United States have entered upon and have taken possession of property belonging to divigons of the Dishave entered upon and have taken possession of property belonging to citizens of the District of Columbia, title thereto not having been acquired and compensation therefor not having been made prior to such occupation. It is claimed that no remody exists for the parties whose property has been taken from them in this summary manner other than such remedy as congress may afford. Several bills for the relief of darties whose property has been thus occupied and taken are now before congress. In the new scheme of the before congress. In the new scheme of the commissioners of the district set forth in their report for 1883, page 23, the same summary method of procedure is threatened to set aside the vested rights to the quiet enjoyment of the vested rights to the quiet enjoyment of property in this district. In the prosecution orks of public improvement in the city of Washington, private property has been entered upon and destroyed without warrant or title, in disregard of the vested right to the undisturbed use and enjoyment of property in the District of Columbia.

EXHIBIT No. 8. Under the operation of the act of congres "to increase the water supply," approved July 15, 1882 (Statutes, vol. 22, page 168), property belonging to the citizens of the states of Maryland and Virginia, situated in these states, is threatened to be occupied and taken for public use, the title to the same not having been extinguished as to its owners, citizens of said states, and compensation not having been made to said owners. According to the present scheme of the commis-sioners of the district in regard to "a second means of supply (report 1883, page 23), a large territory of several square miles in the state of Maryland is threatened to be invaded in

of Maryland is inreatoned to be invaled in disregard of the vested rights of citizens of the state of Maryland to the quiet and undis-turbed use of their property. In conclusion, your memorialists respect-fully invite you attention to the report made forty-fourth congress, the same being senate report No. 572, Jan. 11, 1877, of that session. The whole of that report is indorsed by your memorialists as succinctly setting forth the situation of affairs in this district so far as oncerns the legal relations of the United States to the District of Columbia.

The Greenback Labor Convention.

A national greenback labor convention was held Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at Association hall, Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The convention was called to order by Mr. Lee Crandall, the president. The call of the district convention, the call of the national convention, which will be held in Indianapolis May 28, and the platform adopted by the party in 1880 were read by the secretary, Mr. W. W. Jackson. The following delegates and alternates to the national convention were unanimously elected: Delegates, Lee Crandall and Harry G. Trader; alternates, Thomas S. Dunham and Millard F. Hobbs. Resolutions were adopted affirming the principles of the party and condemning the other political organizations. Judge Warwick Martin, Gen. John Tyler, jr., and Messrs. John B. Wolf and Paul Brown made addresses.

Cribs for Ballast in Quarantine. The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has received a letter from the "board of trade and exchange" of Pensacolo, Fla., through their chairman, requesting the croction, under the direction of the surgeon general, of two permanent "cribs" at the Pensa-cola quarantine station for the reception of ballast in quarantine, the one now in use and The object of having two cribs is to enable vessels from infected ports from coming in contact with those from healthy ports while discharging ballast. Additional buildings are also asked for, in order that crews from infected vessels may be isolated.

Burnt Money Redeemed.

A package of burnt money representing \$2,000 was received by Treasurer Wyman Saturday for redemption from Thomas Dowling, a quarryman living near Menasha, Wis., which represented the savings of twenty-three years of hard work. His cabin was destroyed by fire on the sixth instant, and

of the Senate.

Objections Urged Against the Measure by Great Live Stock Interests.

The Opposition Represented by Talent Men, and Money.

The following argument was delivered by Hon. Emory Storrs in opposition to the bill now pending in the senate, entitled "An act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals:"

The bill, as above entitled, having passed the house of representatives, and now pending in the senate, on behalf of a large number of our citizens deeply interested in this great industry. I beg to submit in this way, the opportunity for appearing before the committee baving passed, some suggestions why this bill should not ripen into a law; but before preceding to a discussion of the bill itself, the general subject to which it relates having attracted such widespread attention, it is but proper that I should state the interests which I represent, and the persons for whom I appear in addressing these reasons against this bill. This is doubly necessary because of the fact that the bill upon its face professes to be one in favor of and intended to promote the animal industries of the country, and for the reason that in consequence The bill, as above entitled, having passed to promote the animal industries of the country, and for the reason that in consequence of an excitement, which I shall undertake to show, has been in a large measure a manufactured one, the producers of live stock themselves have throughout the country in many instances, without, I am convinced, of an understanding of the situation, or the effect of the bill, asked for the passage of it or something of like character. or something of like character.

or something of like character.

I appear, lirst, for the Chicago Live Stock exchange, made up of about 100 mon mainly engaged in the prosecution of the live stock business. This exchange is not constituted merely of dealers in live stock, but is also made up of men who have great interests in that wast industry as raisers and producers of live stock. Fully concluding of the Chicago. that was industry as raisers and producers of live stock. Fully one-half of the Chicago Live Stock exchange are owners of mere or less cattle in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and the territories, some of them to a very large extent, one of them, Mr. Nelson Morris, who is well known as one of the largest dealers in live stock in the world, to the extent of at least \$1,000,000. the world, to the extent of at least \$1,000,000. Nearly every member of the Live Stock exchange, who is a commission merchant or cattle broker, has more or less money advanced for the purpose of feeding cattle throughout the winter. One banking institution, which is represented in the stock exchange, has a million dollars advanced; another member has a quarter of a million and \$300,000 and more promised; another party, who is also a member of that exchange, has \$150,000 advanced and \$100,000 more promised, and dozens of them have from \$10,000 to \$75,000 advanced depending upon these cattle for the payment of their advances.

These cattle, upon which advances have been made, are nearly all contracted to be sent to market at certain times to meet the payments. In some instances the shipments to market have slready been delayed, and if this excitement continues, or if this bill ripens into a law which furnishes the primitive conditions for an excitement, they must be delayed to a very dangerous extent. It is the belief of the parties whom I represent that if the bill passes the excitement will ciate the value of the stock. I am assured and I think I have the means of demonstrat-ing the entire correctness of the statement— that the prevalence or the continuance of this excitement will depreciate the value of live stock from \$5 to \$5 a head, making an aggre-gate depreciation in the value of the stock to be sold at the Union Stock yards of Chicago alone on account of the producer of from five to seven millions of dollars, the greater por-tion of which must necessarily fall upon the

The Live Stock exchange and its members are deeply interested in this question, for there is no one market in the world where there is no one market in the world where the producer gets his pay so quick as in Chicago. Before the organization of this ex-change a protest against the passage of this bill was signed by ninety-eight of the dealers in live stock in the city of Chicago and for-warded to the member of congress from the first district, but after the protest had been forwarded several gentlemen, for reasons doubtless sufficient to themselves, withdrew their names from the protest, but by far the greater part of those who signed the original protest still adhere to their opposition to the

protest still addere to their opposition to the rassage of the bill.

At a meeting of the members of the Live Stock exchange, quite recently held, resolutions were unanimously passed opposing the passage of this bill and appointing a committee of its members to visit the city of Washington and lay before the senate, as far as possible, their views upon this question, and the facts as far as they could remained. as possible, their views upon this question, and the facts, as far as they could command them, which induced them to think that the bill itself was unnecessary and unwise. This interest would be large enough to demand, at all events, a respectful hearing; but it is not all. There are also opposed to the passage of this bill, second, the great stock yards at Jersey City; third, John B. Dutcher, Timothy C. Eastman, and their agents in the city of New York, who are probably as deeply and largely interested in this question as any men in the union, not merely as commission merchants,

union, not merely as commission merchants, but as dealers and producers.

I am authorized to speak for no others than the parties whom I have named, but I venture the assertion that before another wack has passed thore will be among the people of Kansas and Illinois such a change of sentiment upon the question as has rarely been witnessed upon any topic of proposed legislation. This bill, like other movements of a kindred character, is based upon the as-sertion that communicable and contagious diseases of some kind or other-pleuro-pneumonia or the foot and mouth disease -prevails among our cattle, and to such an extent that the interposition of the general sates that the interposition of the general government is required to prevent its spread and save the property of dealers in live stock and producers of live stock not already infected. The time was, as I shall have occasion to show hereafter, when it was vehemently asserted, and by very many people believed, that pleuro-pneumonia prevailed among our western cartle; but I think that tooky secondarily has the think that to-day, so completely has that slander upon that great industry been ex-pleded, that no man whose statement upon the subject is worthy of the slightest arten tion will make any such proteuse. But that proteuse has been made, and has been widely circulated, and it has been made by government officers for purposes which they ought to be called upon to explain, and its effect to be called upon to explain and its older has been to so severely impair the exportation of our live stock abroad, and particularly to England, that losses to the extent of millions of deliars have been indicted upon these great interests, practically by the agents of our own government by the publication and circulation of reports either ignorantly or willfully folse. Records of this character are willfully false. Reports of this character are not confined to the localities in which they are made. They are immediately republished abroad, and have constituted the main diffi-